

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Problems

Language is the people communication device to communicate with each other. It could be the most important thing for us. Without language, we would not be able to convey, express something. Languages are divided into two, spoken and written language. Both of them have the same function but different way to express. Written language is the representation of a language by means of a writing system. Spoken language, sometimes called oral language is language produced in its spontaneous form as opposed to written language.

When two people are using the language, communication happens. In the way to produce a language whether it's spoken or written language, there are things called sentences. Sentence is a group of word which has a complete idea. a complete idea in the sentence that is used by the speaker expresses their feeling to the hearer in communication.

Communication will be done when the hearer understand what the speaker's intention from the character of the utterance he produced. To make some communications there are some way from speaker to hearer called speech acts in English semantics study by linguistics theorist like John L. Austin. He was investigating various aspects of speech acts. In the speech acts we could study how to be a good speaker in any case.

Statements are sentences which are started by the subject and verb comes after their subject. Questions are sentences which are usually started by wh-words followed by operator. Or we can say that questions are sentences in which are started by the verb. Exclamations are sentences which are usually started by what or how, without inversion of subject and an operator (Quirk, 1972: 385-386)

In semantic theory sentence is classified into three namely declarative, question and, imperative. These sentences carry out linguistic acts, or speech acts. Speech Act is an utterance as a functional unit in communication.

Propositional meaning is the basic literal meaning of the utterance which is conveyed by the particular words and structures which the utterance contains. Illocutionary meaning is the effect the utterance or written text has on the reader or listener. For example, in *I am thirsty*. The propositional meaning is what the utterance says about the speaker's physical state. The illocutionary act is the effect the speaker wants the utterance to have on the listener. It may be intended as a request for something to drink. A speech act is a sentence or utterance which has both propositional meaning and illocutionary force.

In every speech act we can distinguish three things, following Austin (1962). What is said, *the utterance* can be called *the locution*. What the speaker *intend to communicate to the addressee* (hearer) is *the illocution*. The message that *the addressee gets his interpretation* of what speaker says is the *perlocution*. If communication is successful, the illocution and the perlocution are alike or nearly alike.

Nowadays some people may be confused about, how to distinguish the context of language that uttered to them in some case. In understanding between *propositional* and *illocutionary* meaning in this case, the illocutionary act of an utterance is the speaker's intention in producing that utterance. Every utterance is produced by sentences. Sentences are used by speakers. Illocutionary acts are carried out by the speakers in uttering sentences viewed from a conventional system of social interaction. An imperative sentence also has illocutionary acts and the act of order is most typically carried out by an imperative.

For example, if a speaker asks "Give me a glass of water!" that as a way of "order or command" force about to give the water to drink. That means the speaker wants the hearer to give the speaker a glass of water to drink.

Now, how if the speaker says "My mouth is parched" That kind of that sentence is also an imperative sentence but it is indirect illocutionary force. The speaker is intent to request a drink to the hearers.

Seen from the above explanation, it can be seen that imperative sentence also has illocutionary acts. So based on this reason, I am interested to write the paper entitled "Illocutionary forces in imperative" by doing a research in the Harry Potter novel by: J.K Rowling.

1.2 Scope of Discussion

Scope of discussion is the limitation of problem. There are many problems that can be analyzed, but in this study the discussion will deal only with the illocutionary force in imperative sentence. In the discussion of illocutionary force in imperative sentence, I formulate the problems in the following question:

1. What are the forms of imperative found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows (2010) and Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix (2013) by J.K. Rowling ?
2. What kinds of the illocutionary acts are found in those imperatives?

1.3 Aims

The writing of a scientific paper should have certain aims. The aim can be divided into three, they are: general aim, specific aim, and academic aim.

In general, the aim of this writing is to apply the knowledge that I have got in the class when I studied at English Department Faculty of Letters Warmadewa University. In this case, I will try to analyze the linguistic problem.

The specific aim of this paper is to know more detail about the illocutionary acts in imperative sentences. This research is expected to give a clear understanding about types of illocutionary acts in imperative sentences.

The academic aim of this paper is to fulfill the partial requirement in order to obtain the academic degree (S1) at the English Department, Faculty of Letters Warmadewa University.

1.4 Theoretical Basis

The based theory applied in analyzing the data in this scientific paper is taken from some related books written by linguistic experts to fulfill scientific requirements.

The main theory that is used in this paper is the theory of Illocutionary Acts proposed by Quirk, et. al in their book entitled *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language* (1985) They stated that:

Illocutionary acts are typically associated with particular semantic classes of sentences-of example, inquiry with questions; and request, commands, and invitations with directives-though statements are related to a very large range of illocutionary act (Quirk et.al, 1985:805)

And the theory of imperative sentence is taken from the book by Quirk, et. al. entitled *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language* (1985), they states:

Imperative are sentences which normally have no overt grammatical subject and whose verb has the base form (Quirk et al, 18985:803)

Also Bach and Harnish in their book *Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts* (1979), it is stated that:

An illocutionary act is communicatively successful if the speaker's illocutionary intention is recognized by the hearer. These intentions are essentially communicative because the fulfillment of illocutionary intentions consists in hearer understanding. (Bach and Harnish, 1979 : 15)

Beside of the main theories above, there are also several books employed concerning the topic of illocutionary act used to support the theories that have been mentioned above. For further information of those books can be seen on the page bibliography.

1.5 Method of Research

The method of research used in this research is divided into three point, they are data source, data collection and data analysis.

The data of this paper were taken from the novel Harry Potter & the Deathly Hallows and Harry Potter & the Order of the Phoenix written by J.K Rowling.

The method used in collecting the data is library research. The steps are, reading the data source then underlined and quoted the imperative sentences as data. After that the data were classified according to the scope and problem, and then the collected data were classified to their categories.

After all the data were collected and classified, they were presented in the form of paper and then, analyzed descriptively by giving examples and explanation based on the theories concerned.

CHAPTER II

RELATED STUDIES

Sentence is a part of language which has a complete idea. We use sentence to communicate our idea in writing or in speech. The types of sentence used in communication include declarative, interrogative and imperative. Four classes of discourse function of sentence types are statement, question, directive, and exclamation.

Statements are primarily used to convey information. Questions are primarily used to seek information on a specific point. Directives are primarily used to instruct somebody to do something. And exclamations are primarily used for expressing the extent to speaker that impressed by something.

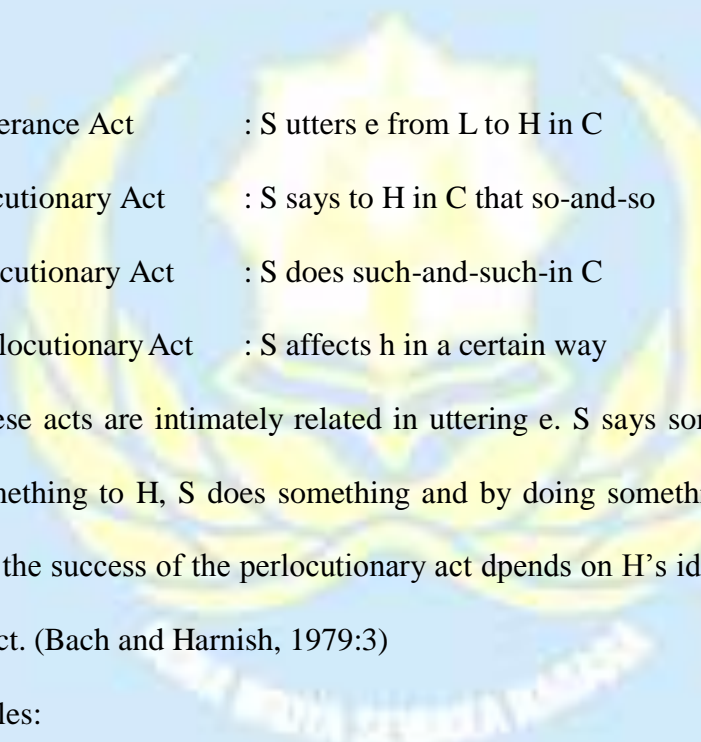
In semantic, a sentence has a direct and indirect illocutionary acts. What is meant by direct and indirect illocutionary acts is not clear yet. Speech Act and the parts will be explained firstly in this chapter.

2.1 Speech Acts

Speech act is the basic or minimal unit of communication. Besides that, all of linguistics communication involves the speech act. Speech Act is the carried out by the speaker when making an utterance to the hearer. The utterance through which the speech act is carried out can express in a word, a phrase or in a sentence form.

Especially the form of the sentence, I will describe that, the sentence form through which the speaker expresses his utterance shows that speech act can be in declarative, imperative and interrogative form.

In every speech act we can distinguish three things, such as perlocutionary act, locutionary act, and illocutionary act. (S) is the speaker, (H) the hearer, (e) is an expression (typically sentence in language (L) and (C) the context of utterance. The main constituents of (S's) speech act can be schematically represented as follows:



Utterance Act	: S utters e from L to H in C
Locutionary Act	: S says to H in C that so-and-so
Illocutionary Act	: S does such-and-such-in C
Perlocutionary Act	: S affects h in a certain way

These acts are intimately related in uttering e. S says something to H: in saying something to H, S does something and by doing something. S affects H. Moreover, the success of the perlocutionary act depends on H's identifying one of the other act. (Bach and Harnish, 1979:3)

For examples:

1. "Hello" (Hurford and Heasley, 1979:3)
2. Golda Meir, the prime minister, is woman of Andiranced years

(Allan 1986:15)

2.1.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is a part of speech act. locutionary act is recognizing that the speaker has uttered an identified sentence from language with an identified prosody; in other words, the constituents and constituents structure of sentence. Sentences are recognizes and so are the tenses of those constituents and the sense or senses of sentence itself (Allan, 1986: 178).

Austin distinguishes three aspects of the locutionary act which he means the act of saying something that make sense in language, follow the rules of pronunciation and grammar. To say anything is always to perform the act of uttering certain noises (a phonetic act) and the utterance is a phone; always to perform the act of using that (sentence) or its constituents with a certain more or less definite sense and a more or less definite reference (rhetic) (Bach and Harnish, 1979:19).

For examples:

1. Open the window! (Allan, 1986:180)
2. Please will you open the window? (Allan, 1986:180)

Both of examples above have different sense. In the example 1, the sentence shows that the speaker uttered an impolite sense and in example2, the speaker uttered a sense more polite.

2.1.2 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is speaker affect hearer in a certain way, that is in an act performed by means of saying something; getting someone to believe that

something is so, persuading someone to do something, moving, someone to danger, consoling someone to his distress, etc.

Perlocutionary act is trying to achieve from illocutionary effect of hearer uptake. Unlike illocutionary intentions, perlocutionary intention needs to be recognized. They can be intended to be recognized although in the same cases (such as misleading or impressing someone) the hearer is intended not to recognize them (Bach and Harnish, 1979:81).

Hufford and Heasley (1983:234) say that The Perlocutionary act carried out by speaker making an utterance is the act of causing a certain effect on the hearer and others.

For examples:

1. There is a spider on your lap (Allan, 1986:176)
2. I bet you a dollar, I can jump that puddle (Allan, 1986:176)

In the example 1), there is an action by the hearer, when the hearer heard there was a spider on his/her lap. The speaker may cause the hearer to panic, scream and scratch wildly at the hearer's lap. And in the example 2) there is behavioral response in hearer when the speaker bets him or her one dollar.

2.1.3 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is a part of speech. It is applicable to some common views linguistic, such as: in syntax, semantic, discourse and elsewhere. It is very important in language, especially as one of the concern of semantics pragmatics. Speech act is the act of making an utterance in which the speaker is performing a

certain kind of act, such as: asking question, giving advice, making a promise, etc. these kinds of act are called illocutionary acts.

(Quirk, et.al,1985:805) mentions that, Illocutionary acts are typically associated with the particular semantic classes there is for example command, invitation, though statements are related to very large range of illocutionary acts.

For examples:

1. Tell me what you want (Quirk, 1985 : 805)
2. Remember that I'm always ready to help. (Quirk, 1985 : 805)

The example 1) the sentence is imperative of inquiry by directive. The example 2) that is offer by directive.

Furthermore, (Hurford and Heasley, 1984,244) stated that: The illocutionary act carried out by the speaker making an utterance is the act viewed in term of utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction

The illocutionary act of an utterance is essentially something that is intended to be understood. What the speaker needs here is that the hearer can identify the very act the speaker intends to be performing, so that the communication between the speaker and hearer goes on successfully. The important thing that the hearer must do is to understand the very act that the speaker intends to be performing. If the very act that speaker intends to show is not understood by the hearer, communication with the hearer cannot go on well.

(Allan, 1986:175) also states that illocutionary acts is performed by what speaker S does in uttering U to hearer H in context (Allan, 1986: 175)

For examples:

1. I Promise to take Max to the movie tomorrow. (Allan, 1986 : 183)
2. I Declare that ball out. (Allan, 1986 : 183)

Te example 1) expresses an act, the act of promising. The example 2) the speaker expresses an act, the act of declaring

Act types are further differentiated by the reason for or the strength of the attitudes expressed. It must be communicatively. So, based on the type of expressed attitude there are constatives, commissives acknowledgements and directives (Bach and Harnish, 1979:39).

2.1.3.1 Constatives

The act of constatives in which the verb like recount and report are used for example, usually express Retrodictives, retrodictives means that in uttering an expression, the speaker retrodictives the propositional content of illocutionary force. It happens if the speaker expresses the belief that it was the case of propositional content of the speaker.

The act constatives identified by ascriptives are expressed using such verbs as: attribute and predicate, for example. Ascriptives means that speaker ascribes a force applied to an object. Beside there is also an intention from the speaker that the hearer believes the force applies to an object.

According to Bach and Harnish, the act of constatives is differentiated into fifteen categories. It will be descried one by one. Assertive are described by the use of such verbs as: affirm, assert, declare, state, say and submit, for instance. In

the act of assertive, the speaker asserts the propositional content of illocutionary force. The act of predictive is described by the use of verbs as: forecast, predict, and prophecy in this act, the speaker expresses a believe that it will be the case of the propositional content of illocutionary force. The act of informative means the speaker informs a propositional content. Informative is marked by the use of the verbs such as: announce, inform, report, and tell, for instance. Dissentives are marked by the verbs like: differ disagree, reject, for instance. Suggestive use such verbs as: guess, suggest, and hypothesize, for instance. Suppositives are marked by the verbs namely assume, suppose, for instance. Retractives are marked by the verbs such as: abjure, correct, deny, disavow, disclaim, for instance. Retrodictives use the verbs such as: recount and report. Ascriptives are marked by the verbs like: ascribe an attribute. Descriptive use the verbs such as: appraise, call, categorize, diagnose, portray, for instance.

2.1.3.2 Commisives

Commisives are acts of obligating oneself or of proposing to obligate oneself to do something specified in the propositional content, which may also specify condition under which the deed is to be done or doesn't have to be done. Commisives are subdivided into two, namely promises, the acts of obligating oneself, and offers are proposal to obligate oneself.

2.1.3.3 Acknowledgement

The act acknowledgements express certain feelings to the hearer. The certain feelings here are, apologizing, condolence, congratulation, greeting, wish or bid, and rejecting.

2.1.3.4 Directives

Directives express the speaker's attitude towards some prospective action by the hearer. If this were all they expressed, they would be merely constantives with a restriction on prepositional content they also expresses the speaker's intention that his utterance or the attitude it expresses be taken as a reason for the hearer to act. There six kinds of act which belong to directives such as: requestive, questions, requirement, prohibitive, promissive, and advisories. Requestives are marked by the verbs such as: beg, insist, invite, request. Prohibit, enjoin, forbid, belongs to prohibitive. Agree, allow, authorize, bless belong to advisories. Question is marked by ask, interrogate, quiz. Requirements is marked by verbs: command, instruct, order, require.

Directives are primarily use to instruct somebody to do something (Quirk, 1985: 805: 804). The form of directive has explained in the previous page of this chapter.

Based on semantic class, command, is a subclass of what might be called directive, that is to say, utterance which impose, or purpose. Some course of action or pattern of behavior and indicated that it should be carried out imperative carries no overt indication of person or tense.

2.1.4 Direct Illocutionary Acts

Hurford and Heasley states that illocutionary most is the illocutions most directly indicated by a LITERAL reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentences uttered (1983: 529)

For examples:

1. I believe you may have been looking for me.

(Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 260)

2. I must ask you to leave (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 260)

From the examples above, it can be analyzed that example 1) shows a statement from the speaker to the hearer. The speaker believes the hearer may have been looking for him. And example 2) also shows a statement. In this sentence, the speaker must ask to the hearer to leave.

2.1.5 Indirect Illocutionary acts

According the (Hurford and Heasley,1983: 259), indirect illocutionary act is any further illocution the utterance may have. They also said the indirect illocution is an act to which the hearer's attention is drawn by mentioning one of its felicity conditions

For examples:

1. Can you open the window? Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 263)

2. I must ask you leave. (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 263)

From the example above, it can be seen in the example 1) the direct illocution of the sentence is a question and the indirect illocution is that a request,

the speaker request the hearer to open the window. And the example 2) has an indirect act that is act of order, in this case the speaker asks the hearer to leave.

Allan has statement about indirect illocution. He states that in indirect speech acts the speaker communicate to the hearer more that he actually says by way of relying on their mutuality shared background information, both linguistic, together with genera; power of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer.

(Bach and Harnish,1979: 70) also state that indirect illocutionary act is a person can be in directly performing another illocutionary act as well as illustrated by the utterances

For example:

1. Can you pass the salt? (Allan. 1989: 206)
2. I order you to put down your arms. (Allan. 1989: 206)
3. The door is over there (Bach and Harnish, 1979: 70)
4. My mouth is parched (Bach and Harnish, 1979: 70)

From the examples above, it can be seen that the example 1) has a direct illocution of an inquiry about the hearer's ability to pass the salt. And in the example 2) the indirect illocution of the sentence is that an order the speaker order the hearer to calm, and it is a statement base on direct illocution.

The example 3) the speaker can be requesting the hearer to leave while stating that door is over there. And in the example 4) the speaker request something to drink while informing the hearer that his mouth is parched.

2.2 Imperative sentence

Imperative is a sentence which is classified based on Semantic theory, a part from declarative and interrogative sentences.

Imperative is incidentally the only pattern in formed English where the subject is not expressed. In other environments the subject might be omitted in informal speech in conversational context, where sentence fragments, or utterance were being used in place of complete, formal sentence (Eugene. J, 1993: 224).

The imperative expresses a command or a request. As a simplest, the basic form of the verb is used without an expressed subject. It is understood that the subject is you, either singular or plural.

Imperative are sentence which normally have no overt grammatical subject and whose verbs has the base form. Quirk started that the imperative sentence form typically taken by directives or command (1985:827).

For examples:

1. Open the door (Bach and Harnish, 1979:182)
2. Put the flowers on the table (Quirk, 1985:827)
3. Let's go to the movies tonight! (Bach and Harnish, 1979:182)
4. Pass the salt! (Bach and Harnish, 1979:185)
5. Come up and see me sometime. (Fodor, 1977:22)

The examples above are indicates imperative sentences. the sentences have no overt grammatical subject and the base form of the verb without ending for number of tense. The example number 1) has an act of request, which is the speaker request the hearer to open the door. The example 2) has an act of

command, which is the speaker command the hearer to put the flower on the table and not to other place.

If expression is imperative, the 'that' clauses specifying what speaker says that preposition is not self imperative but of the form that hearer is to anything (Bach and Harnish, 1979:9). The example 3) has an act of invitation, which is the speaker proposes and invites hearer to go to the movies tonight. The example 4), is an order, the speaker asks the hearer to pass the salt and do not miss it.

The imperative indicates the speaker's desire to do influence future events, or attempts by the speaker to get the addresses to do something. It is service in making request, giving orders, making suggestion, and the like. The examples number 5) is imperative sentences of service in making request and giving orders. The speaker requests the hearer to come up and see sometime.

2.3 The Form of Imperative

According to (Quirk et al: 1985:827) in their book A Comprehensive Grammar in English Language, imperative sentence can be divided into five forms. They are imperative without a subject, imperative with a subject, imperative with let, negative imperative, and imperative with do form.

2.3.1 Imperative Without or With a Subject

There are two forms of directives, they are imperative without a subject, that is the subject is invisible and it understand the subject is you. And directive

with a subject, that is occurrence of subject of second or third person (Quirk, 1985:827).

Below are the discussions of them.

2.3.1.1 Imperative without a Subject

The imperative sentence typically taken by directive, which differs from a declarative sentence. The imperative has exactly the same form as the infinitive without to, in which it is used for giving orders, making suggestion, and encouraging people to do something. The imperative generally has no subject or which normally have no overt grammatical subject and whose verb is in the imperative. The clause pattern of imperative sentences shows the same range and ordering elements as declarative. The imperative verb lacks tense distinction and does not allow modal auxiliaries. The progressive form is rare, and the perfective even rarer (Quirk, 1985:827).

For examples:

1. Jump (Quirk, 1985:827)
2. Tell me the truth (Quirk, 1985:827)
3. Don't be deceived by his looks (Quirk, 1985:827)
4. Don't get dressed yet (Quirk, 1985:827)

The examples above are imperatives which the subjects of command are not put concretely or it is invisible. Out the meaning conveyed by the sentence uttered has implied the subject abstractly.

The passive with “be” occur chiefly in negative directives, but they are less common in positive directives. And might be treated as passive occur with “get”. the example 3), the sentence indicates imperative which has the meaning “don’t allow yourself to be ...” In example 4), the form of imperative sentence that occur with “get” (Quirk, 1985:827).

2.3.1.2 Imperative with a Subject

It is intuitively clear that meaning of a directive implies that the omitted subject is the second person pronoun “you”. The type of directive in which the stressed subject is “you” is added, you may be noncontrastive and admonitory (Quirk, 1985:825).

For examples:

1. You be quiet! (Quirk, 1985:828)
2. You mind your own business and leave this to me (Quirk, 1985:828)
3. Somebody open this door. (Quirk, 1985:829)
4. Everybody shut their eyes (Quirk, 1985:829)

The example number 1) and 2) show the occurrence of “you” as subject. Third person subject are also possible. The examples number 3) and 4) show the occurrence of “somebody” and “everybody” as subject of third person.

The example above, indicate the occurrence of the subject precedes the verb. But whereas the subject always precedes the verb, there is also vocative. Vocative is an element that can occur in final and medial, as well as initial

position in the sentence. it has separate tone unit (typically fall-raise). The subject merely receives ordinary word stress (Quirk, 1985:829)

For examples:

1. Mary, play on my side (Quirk, 1985:829)
2. Be quiet, Tom (Martinet, 1986:245)

The example 1), the vocative occurs in initial position in the sentence. The word Mary has a separate tone with play on my side. The word Mary is stressed. The example 2), the vocative occurs in final position in the sentence, the word Tom is stressed.

2.3.2 Imperative with Let

First person imperative can be formed by proposing the verb let followed by a subject in the objective case (Quirk, 1985:829).

For examples:

1. Let us all work hard (Quirk, 1985:829)
2. Let me think what to do next (Quirk, 1985:829)
3. Let no one think that a teacher life is easy (Quirk, 1985:829)
4. Let's have a party (Quirk, 1985:830)
5. Let's give you a hand (Quirk, 1985:830)

From the example above, the subject is unapplied that can be used in the form of let + object, that is "let us" "let me".

Except for the let me type, these are generally rather archaic and elevated in tone. A colloquial alternative to let us, however, is the common abbreviation form let's.

In very colloquial English, let's is sometimes used for a 1st person singular imperative. The example 4), let's is the common abbreviation form of let us. The sentence is imperative and the example) is imperative. There are no 2nd person imperative with let: "let you have a look".

2.3.3 Negative Imperative

The form of negative simply adds an initial "don't" or "do not" to negative the first three classes of the structural types of imperative above replacing assertive by non aggregative item where necessary (Quirk, 1985:830).

For examples:

1. Don't + open the door = Don't open the door
 2. Don't + you open the door = Don't you open the door
 3. Don't + someone open the door =Don't anyone open the door
- (Quirk, 1985:830)

The examples above are negative imperative add an initial "don't".

First person imperative, on the other hand, are generally negated by the insertion of not of the pronoun following let. Informally, however, the negation with don't is frequently heard (Quirk, 1985:831).

1. Let's not say anything about it (Quirk, 1985:831)
 2. Let's not anyone fool himself that he can get away with it
- (Quirk, 1985:831)

The example number 1) above is negative imperative of first person with let.

The example 2) is negative imperative of third person, indicates by anyone.

2.3.4 Do with Positive Imperative

There is form of do with positive. A positive imperative can be made persuasive or insistent by adding do before the verb. Do reinforces the positive sense of the imperative (Quirk, 1985:833).

For examples:

1. Do have some more tea (Quirk, 1985:833)
2. Do let's go for walk (Quirk, 1985:833).

The examples above are imperative sentences with do before the verb which confirm the meaning or sense of the command that the speaker proposes to the hearer to do something.

2.4 The Function of Imperative

Imperative sentences are used for a wide range of illocutionary acts. It is not, however, always possible to make precise distinction because the illocutionary force depends on the relative benefits of the action to each. Illocutionary force depends in most cases on the situational context. (Quirk, et al:1985:831)

According to (Quirk, 1985:831) there are fifteen functions of imperative.

Here are some examples of sentences that may be used for different illocutionary acts of imperative sentence in:

1. Order or command

For examples:

- a. Fire! (Quirk, 1985:831)
- b. Make your bed at once (Quirk, 1985:831)

2. Request

For example:

- a. Shut the door, please. (Quirk, 1985:831)

3. Prohibition

For example:

- a. Don't touch. (Quirk, 1985:831)

4. Plea

For example:

- a. Help! (Shows incompetence of the speaker to beg the hearer)
(Quirk, 1985:831)

5. Advice, Recommendation

For examples:

- a. Take an aspirin for you headache. (Quirk, 1985:831)
- b. Lock the door before you go to bed. (Quirk, 1985:831)

6. Warning

For examples:

- a. Look out! (Quirk, 1985:832)
- b. Be careful! (Quirk, 1985:832)
- c. Mind your head! (Quirk, 1985:832)

7. Suggestion

For examples:

a. Ask me about it again next month. (Quirk, 1985:832)

b. Let's have a party. (Quirk, 1985:832)

8. Instruction

For example:

a. Take the first street on the left (Quirk, 1985:832)

9. Invitation

For examples:

a. Make yourself at home (Quirk, 1985:832)

b. Come and sit down (Quirk, 1985:832)

10. Offer

For example:

a. Have a cigarette (Quirk, 1985:832)

11. Good Wishes

For examples:

a. Enjoy your meal (Quirk, 1985:832)

b. Have a good time (Quirk, 1985:832)

12. Imprecation

For example:

a. Go to hell! (Quirk, 1985:832)

13. Incredulous Rejection

a. Oh, come now. (You don't really mean that)

(Quirk, 1985:832)

14. Self-deliberation

For example:

- a. Let me see now (Quirk, 1985:832)

15. Granting permission

For example:

- a. Help yourself (Quirk, 1985:832)



CHAPTER III

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

FOUND IN NOVELS

Now, we are coming to the main discussion of this research. In the chapter II, forms of imperative sentences have been explained and speech acts especially the illocutionary act. Imperative sentence is one form of sentence which is usually used in communication. This sentence carries various illocutionary acts. In this chapter I focus to analyze some of them. As I mentioned before, here I will analyze about act of order or command, act of request, act of prohibition, act of plea, act of advice, act of warning act of suggestion, act of instruction, act of invitation, act of offer, act of good wishes, act of incredulous rejection, act of imprecation, and act of self-deliberation. The illocutionary act depends in most cases on the situational context. So, in this chapter the analysis focuses on the data which were taken from the conversation or a dialogue between the characters in the novels based on types of illocutionary acts in imperative sentence.

3.1 Act of Order or Command

The act of order or command is the act that is used to order someone to do something that we want to. In communication, imperative sentence is usually used in the act of ordering. On the other hand speaker commands the hearer to do something through this sentence.

For examples:

1) Uncle Vernon to Harry : **“Get down here!”**
(Rowling, 2010:39)

2) Uncle Vernon to Harry : **“Sit down!”**

(Rowling, 2010:40)

3) Umbridge to Dementors : **“Take him away”**
(Rowling, 2010:287)

4) Harry to Hermione : **“Lock the door!”**
(Rowling, 2010:188)

The sentence (1) “get down here” is imperative sentence in positive form which is started with the verb “Get”; there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence, so this sentence belong to imperative sentence with no subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it is has Act of Command, in this case Uncle Vernon order the hearer Harry, to get down to where he stand, because he wants an explanation from Harry.

The sentence (2) “Sit down” is imperative sentence in positive form which is started by the verb “Sit”; there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence so this sentence belong to imperative without subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it is has an Act of Order, based in the situational context Uncle Vernon order the hearer, Harry to sit down in front of him.

The sentence (3) “Take him away” is imperative sentence in positive form, started by the verb “Take”, there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence so this sentence belong to imperative without subject. This imperative can be said in

the illocutionary act because it has Act of Command. The speaker, Dolores Umbridge give an order to the Dementors to taking the Wizard man away from her chamber and get punished outside.

The sentence (4) is imperative sentence in positive form that is started by the verb “lock”; there is an occurrence of second person subject, “you”. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it has an Act of Command, which is the speaker Harry Potter order the hearer, Hermione, to lock the door,

3.2 Act of Request

The act of requesting is also found in the imperative sentence. Requesting is an expression of the speaker to request someone to do something. It can be seen in the following examples:

- 1) Mrs Weasley to Harry : **“Close the door, please, Harry”**
(Rowling, 2003:96)
- 2) Moody to Harry : **“Get me a glass of water, would you Harry?”**
(Rowling, 2003:50)
- 3) Elphias to Harry : **“Oh, please, call me Elphias, dear boy.”**
(Rowling, 2010:172)
- 4) Ron to Hermione : **“Give us time to think things through.”**
(Rowling, 2010:190)
- 5) Lupin to Harry : **“Answer me”**
(Rowling, 2010:81)

In the sentence (1) “Close the door, please, Harry” is imperative sentence started by the verb “close”. There is an occurrence of subject “harry” shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it is has an Act of Request, based on the situational context, Mrs. Weasley requests Harry to close the door

The sentence (2) is an imperative sentence in positive form, started by verb the “Get” as a verb. There is an occurrence of subject “Harry” shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it is has an Act of Request. That is Alastor Moody requests a glass of water from Harry Potter.

The sentence (3) is imperative sentence in positive form with the verb “please”. There is an occurrence of subject “boy” shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it has an Act of Request, based on the situational context, The speaker, Elphias requests to the hearer, Harry Potter to call him With his real name.

The sentence (4) is imperative sentence in positive form which is started with the verb “Give”, there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, Ron requests Hermione Granger to give him and Harry Potter time to think the things through for a moment. It is clear that this sentence have an Act of Request.

The sentence (5) is also imperative sentence in positive form, it is started by the verb “answer”. That is belongs to imperative with no subject, because, there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. The illocutionary act of this sentence is an Act of Request. That is Remus Lupin requested Harry Potter to answers about his real identity.

3.3 Act of Prohibition

The imperative sentence can be used to express the act of prohibition. The speaker used this sentence to forbid someone to do something.

Some examples can be seen as follow:

- 1) Aunt Petunia to Harry : **“Don’t you take that tone!”**
(Rowling, 2010:40)
- 2) Mr. Weasley to Ron : **“Don’t talk to your mother like that”**
(Rowling, 2010:106)
- 3) Harry to Hermione : **“Don’t look at me like that!”**
(Rowling, 2010:239)
- 4) Harry to Gregorovitch : **“Do not lie to Lord Voldemort,
Gregorovitch”**
(Rowling, 2010:311)

The sentence (1) “Don’t you take that tone” is kind of imperative sentence in negative imperative form, it is started by word “don’t” There is an occurrence of subject “you” shown in the sentence, and followed by verb “take”. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it has Act of

Prohibition. In this case, the speaker forbids the hearer to do something by saying the sentence, in this case Aunt Petunia forbid Harry Potter to talk with a sarcastic tone to her husband.

The sentence (2) is also an imperative sentence in negative form, which is started by the word “don’t” and followed by the verb “talk”, there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it is has an Act of Prohibition that the speaker, Mr Weasley forbid his son, the hearer, Ron not to talk to his mother with a high tone.

The sentence (3) is imperative sentence in negative form. It is started by the word “don’t” and followed by the verb “look”. there is also no subject explicitly shown in the sentence, so that this sentence belong to imperative with no subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it is has an Act of Prohibition that Harry Potter prohibits Hermione Granger to look him by her “Accusing look” for everything he did to Remus Lupin.

The sentence (4) “Do not lie to Lord Voldemort, Gregorovitch” is an imperative sentence in negative form, started with the word “Do not” and followed by the verb “lie”, there is an occurrence of subject “Gregorovitch” shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it is has an Act of Prohibition. In this part, Harry Potter was dreamed that he was become an unknown wizard who asked something to hand it over him. With a high cold voice he prohibits Gregorovitch to not lied to Lord Voldemort about who was the thief of that thing.

3.4 Act of Plea

To request or beg someone to do something, the speaker can use an imperative sentence. The act of plea means that the speaker is asking or begging the hearer to do something that can help him, in this case, it shows the incompetence of the speaker to the hearer.

- 1) Charity Burbage to Snape : **“Severus! Help me!”**
(Rowling, 2010:20)
- 2) Ollivander to Voldemort : **“No! no! I beg you, I beg you..”**
(Rowling, 2010:98)
- 3) Hermione to Harry : **“Please, Harry, get that Cloak on!”**
(Rowling, 2010:183)
- 4) Hermione to Harry : **“Harry, don’t just disappear, please, we were terrified!”**
(Rowling, 2010:205)

In the sentence (1) is an imperative sentence in positive form, started by the subject “Severus” and followed by the verb “help” that shows the incompetence of the speaker to beg the hearer. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it has an Act of Plea. In this case the speaker, Charity Burbage begged Severus to help her while she is threatened of Lord Voldemort punishment.

The sentence (2) “No! No! I beg you, I beg you.” is an imperative sentence in positive form, started with the subject “I” and followed by the verb “beg”. This

imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it has an Act of Plea in this case the speaker Ollivander begged lord Voldemort to trust his confession.

The sentence 3) is imperative sentence in positive form, started with the verb “please” that indicates an Act of Plea” There is an occurrence of subject “harry” shown in the sentence and the followed by the verb “get” This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it in this situation the speaker, Hermione Granger asked the hearer Harry Potter to get the invisible cloak on, because they need to hide from the enemies.

The sentence (4) “Harry, don’t just disappear, please, we were terrified!” is imperative in negative form which is started by the subject “Harry” followed by the word “don’t, and the verb “disappear” This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because, based on the situational context that the speaker asked the hearer to do not just disappear, because the situation is getting terrified. This sentence has an Act of Plea.

3.5 Act of Advice

Imperative sentence also carries the act of advice, or recommendation which means that speaker gives an advice or another solution or idea about the problem or situation that occur to the hearer. Here are the utterances carried out the act of advice are like below.

- 1) Ron to Cattermole : **“Let go, I’m not your husband, you’ve got to go home!”**
(Rowling, 2010:297)

2) Harry to Hermione : **“Don’t be stupid, it wasn’t your fault!”**

(Rowling, 2010:302)

The sentence (1) is imperative sentence in positive form, it is started by the word “let” and followed by the verb “go” there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because in this case, the speaker gives an advice to hearer with the verb “go”. Ron tell Cattermole the truth that he is not her husband when Cattermole ask an explanation from him and advice her to go home. So this sentence has an Act of Advice.

The sentence (2) is imperative sentence in negative form. It’s started by the word “don’t” and then followed by verb “be”. There is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on that situational context the sentence has an Act of Advice, Harry Potter advice Hermione Granger to do not be stupid because of she feels deep sorry to Harry, whereas, it is not her fault.

3.6 Act of Warning

Warning is one act that is carries by imperative sentence which is used to warn someone to avoid something that is unwanted. The act of warning shows that the listener or hearer may not do something or must be careful about something that will be happen. There are some examples that can be seen below.

1) Elphias to Aunt Muriel : **“Think what you are saying!”**

(Rowling, 2010:176)

2) Lord Voldemort to Draco : **“Do it, or feel my Wrath to yourself!”**

(Rowling, 2010:196)

3) Dumbledore to Severus : **“Be very careful.”**

(Rowling, 2003:756)

4) Uncle Vernon to Aunt Petunia : **“Don’t touch it, it could be dangerous!”**

(Rowling, 2003:41)

The sentence (1) is imperative sentence in positive form, started by the verb “Think” There is an occurrence of subject “you” shown in the sentence, This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because the sentence has an Act of Warning, based on the situational context the speaker, Mr. Elphias warns Aunt Muriel to think what she said while they had a conversation about Albus Dumbledore

The sentence (2) is imperative sentence in positive form. It started with a word “do”, in this case the speaker Lord Voldemort warns Draco Malfoy to do something that he wants. If Draco didn’t want to do that thing, he will receive the wrath of the dark lord.

The sentence 3) is an imperative sentence in positive form, started by the verb “be” and this is an imperative sentence with no subject because there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based in the situational context, Dumbledore warns

Severus Snape to be very careful against the dark wizard. It has an Act of Warning.

The sentence (4) is imperative sentence in negative form. It is started by the word “don’t” in the beginning of the sentence, and then followed by the verb

“touch” there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on that situational context the sentence has an Act of Warning, the speaker, Uncle Vernon warns her wife Aunt Petunia not to touch the letters that actually addressed to her.

3.7 Act of Instruction

The imperative sentence is also carries an act of instruction. The act of instruction is more explicit rather than the act of command or order. The speaker uses this act to instruct the hearer to do something. It means enable the hearer to accomplish some goal.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1) Tonks to Ron | : “Hold tight now, Ron”
(Rowling, 2010:65) |
| 2) Remus Lupin to Harry | : “Follow Tonks. Harry!”
(Rowling, 2010:56) |
| 3) Yaxley to People | : “Seal the exit! SEAL IT!”
(Rowling, 2010:296) |

The sentence (1) “Hold tight now, Ron” is imperative sentence in positive form, started with the verb “hold” and followed by the subject “Ron”, so it is an imperative with subject. The sentence looks like an Act of Order, but based on the situational context, the speaker instructs the hearer by saying this sentence, in this part, Tonks said an instruction to Ron that he must hold on tight on her above their broomstick because they had to leave as fast as they can.

The sentence (2) “Follow Tonks, Harry!” is an imperative sentence that has a positive form, it is started with the verb “follow” There is an occurrence of subject “Harry” shown explicitly in the sentence. So it is imperative with subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because in this case the speaker, Lupin does instruct the hearer Harry to follow Tonks immediately so that he can find Headquarter of The order of the Phoenix. This sentence clearly has an Act of Instruction.

The sentence (3) “Seal the exit! SEAL IT!” is also an imperative sentence in positive form. it is started with the verb “Seal”. There is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. So it is belong to imperative sentence with no subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context the speaker ran and yelled to the people an instruction to seal the exit door.

3.8 Act of Invitation

Imperative sentence has an act of invitation. The act of invitation is used when the speaker invites someone to do something, or to go somewhere. The act of invitation in imperative sentence can be seen in examples below:

- 1) Uncle Vernon to Dudley : **“Come along, then”**
(Rowling, 2010:48)
- 2) Ron to Harry : **“Harry, come here.”**
(Rowling, 2010:112)
- 3) Drunk man to Hermione : **“Fancy a drink? Ditch ginger and come**

and have a pint!”

(Rowling, 2010:185)

4) Umbridge to Harry : **“I wish you to have a drink with me”**

(Rowling, 2003:555)

5) Lupin to Harry : **“Let’s go downstairs”**

(Rowling, 2010:227)

In the sentence (1) “Come along, then” is imperative sentence in positive form. it is started with the verb “come”. There is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. So this is an imperative with no subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, the speaker Uncle Vernon invites his son, Dudley that is known as the hearer to come along to the living room. This imperative sentence has an Act of Invitation.

The sentence (2), “Harry, come here.” Is an imperative in positive form, it is started with the verb “come”, “harry” is understood as the subject that shown explicitly in this sentence. So it is an imperative sentence with subject. The speaker invites the hearer to come over where the speaker was stand. This imperative sentence has an Act of Invitation.

The sentence (3), “Fancy a drink? Ditch ginger and come and have a pint!” is an imperative sentence in positive form, it is has an Act of Invitation with the verb “fancy” and followed by other verb “come” and “have” The speaker invites the hearer to join them. ” there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. It is indicated as imperative with no subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, some of drunken men in

the street yelled and invited Hermione to join them drink one pint of alcohol beverages.

The sentence (4) “I wish you to have a drink with me” is imperative sentence in positive form, started by the subject “I” followed by the verb “wish” This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context Umbridge invites Harry to have a drink together although Harry did not want to. It is has an Act of Invitation.

The sentence (5), “Let’s go downstairs” is also an imperative sentence in positive form, it is started with the word “let”, and followed by the verb “go”, this is an imperative sentence with no subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, Harry invites Hermione to meet him and Ron on the upstairs. It is clear that the sentence has an Act of Invitation.

3.9 Act of Offer

The act of offering in imperative sentence is also occurred. Here, the speaker offers something to the hearer.

For examples:

1) Scrimgeour to Harry : **“Take it.”**

(Rowling, 2010:145)

2) Harry to Ron : **“Let’s stay here for now.”**

(Rowling, 2010:336)

The sentence (1) is an imperative sentence in positive form, it is started with the verb “take”. There is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. The sentence is looks like has an act of order, but truly, it is has an Act of Offer. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it is based on the situational context, the speaker, Scrimgeour offers the hearer harry to take the snitch or the golden ball while Harry still doubt whether take it or not.

The sentence number 2) “Let’s stay here for now.” is an imperative sentence in positive form, started by the word “let” and followed by the verb “stay” it is belong to imperative sentence with no subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, harry offers Ron to stay for a while. The sentence is clear has an Act of Offer.

3.10 Act of Good Wishes

There is an act of imperative sentence which comprising a good wishes to the hearer.

The examples of the Act of Good wishes can be seen below.

1) Tonks to Harry : **“Have a good term, ok?”**

(Rowling, 2003:465)

2) Lupin to Harry : **“Take care, Harry”**

(Rowling, 2003:766)

3) Harry to Hestia : **“I hope everything is OK”**

In the sentence (1) “Have a good term, ok?” is an imperative sentence in positive form, it is started with the verb “have”. There is no subject explicitly

shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context,. The speaker, Tonks hopes the hearer, Harry, to have a good term during his school time. This sentence has an Act of Good Wishes.

Sentence (2) is an imperative sentence in positive form, it is started with the verb “take”, the subject “Harry” shown explicitly in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, Lupin wish Harry could be take care himself while he go back to the uncle Vernon’s house. This sentence has an Act of Good wishes.

Sentence (3) is also an imperative sentence in positive form, it is started with the subject “I” that shown explicitly in the sentence and followed by the verb “hope”. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because has an Act of Good Wishes, in this case, Harry wish Hestia to doing good in taking care his family.

3.11 Act of Imprecation

Imprecation is one of the illocutionary acts of the imperative sentence. The Act means, the speaker curses something bad to the hearer.

1) Umbridge to Magorian : **“Unhand me, you animals!!”**

(Rowling, 2003:666)

2) Crabbe to Harry : **“Like it hot, scum?”**

(Rowling, 2010:693)

The sentence (1) is an imperative sentence in positive form, started with the verb “unhand”, followed by the subject “you”. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on this context is the speaker curses the hearer with the word “animals”, because of the hearer don’t want to hear her order to stop grab and drag her forcefully. It has an Act of Imprecation.

The sentence (2) is an imperative sentence in positive form, it is started with the verb “like” and followed by the word “scum” that has a bad meaning. There is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, the speaker imprecates the hearer with the word “scum” after he attacks the hearer. It is indicate that the sentence has an Act of Imprecation.

3.12 Act of Self-Deliberation

Self deliberation is an Act which is shown by imperative sentence. The act means, the speaker deliberates with himself to do something. The examples can be seen below.

- 1) Harry to Himself : **“Don’t be stupid, you haven’t got fangs”**
(Rowling, 2003:422)
- 2) Sirius to Himself : **“Oh, forget it, then.”**
(Rowling, 2003:424)
- 3) Harry to Himself : **“Don’t think about that”**
(Rowling, 2003:13)

The sentence (1) “Don’t be stupid, you haven’t got fangs” is an imperative sentence in negative form, it is started word “don’t”, and followed by the verb “be”. Illocutionary act of the sentence is Act of Deliberation, in this case Harry talked to himself in his thought that he must not be stupid and tried to keep calm after the bad things happened several days before.

The sentence (2) “Oh, forget it, then.” is imperative sentence in a positive form, which is started by verb “forget”, There is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. it is has an Act of Self –Deliberation. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, Sirius Black deliberate with himself to forget what are he talked about before.

The sentence (3) “Don’t think about that” is an imperative sentence in negative form. It is started word “don’t”, and followed by the verb “think”. There is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. Illocutionary act of the sentence is Act of Deliberation. Based on the situational context Harry told himself not to always thinking about the nightmare that haunted him before.

3.13 Act of Incredulous Rejection

Incredulous rejection is an act of rejection or skepticism doubt that is intended for the hearer. It is also one that used the form of imperative. Below is the example of Act of Incredulous rejection.

- 1) Prof. Trelawney to Umbridge : **“You c-cant sack me!”**
(Rowling, 2003:524)
- 2) Lupin to Harry : **“There’s nothing you can do, Harry”**

(Rowling, 2003:711)

The sentence (1) “You c-cant sack me!” is an imperative sentence in a positive form. Started by the subject “you” and followed by verb “sack” it is an imperative sentence with a subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, the speaker, Prof Trelawney rejected or refused the hearer decision to expel her from Hogwarts.

The sentence (2) “There’s nothing you can do, Harry” is imperative sentence in positive form. There is an occurrence of subject “Harry” shown explicitly in the sentence, and verb; “do”. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, the speaker, Lupin told the hearer, Harry that he can do nothing, because Sirius is already dead.

3.14 Act of Granting Permission

Granting permission is an Act that used to Grant permission for the hearer. Below is the example of Act of Granting Permission that shown in imperative sentence.

- 1) Hagrid to Hermione : **“Go on then”**
(Rowling, 2003:394)
- 2) Harry to Hermione : **“Help yourself”**
(Rowling, 2003:511)
- 3) Gargoyle to Harry : **“Feel free”**
(Rowling, 2010:818)

The sentence (1) “Go on then” is an imperative sentence in positive form that started with the verb “go”, there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. So it is an imperative sentence without subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because it has an Act of Granting Permission by saying the sentence, in this case, Hagrid grants his permission to Hermione to go approaching the horses.

The sentence (2) “Help yourself” is an imperative sentence in positive form, it is started by the verb “help”, there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence, so it is an imperative sentence without subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act based on the situational context the speaker, Harry grants a permission to the hearer, Hermione to help herself when she asked something to Harry before.

The sentence (3) “Feel free” is imperative sentence in positive form, it is started with the verb “feel” there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence, so it is an imperative sentence without subject. This imperative can be said in the illocutionary act because based on the situational context, the sentence has an Act of Granting Permission, based on the situational context the speaker, Harry asked a permission to Gargoyle, the Headmaster’s office guard, then Gargoyle as the speaker grants a permission to the hearer, Harry to get in the Headmaster’s office.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

In chapter III, I have analyzed data dealing with Illocutionary Acts in Imperative Sentence. In this chapter, I would like to present some conclusion based on the analysis in chapter III. They are as follows:

The forms of imperative sentences found in the data source are imperative sentence in Negative and Positive imperative, Imperative with subject, imperative without subject, and imperative with “let”, do with positive imperative. The negative imperative is initialized by don’t or do + not before the verb, for example: “don’t look at me like that!”. Imperative without a subject is an imperative which is the subject is invisible, for example “Sit down” and it is understood the subject is the hearer, imperative sentence with subject; there is occurrence of subject of second or third person, either singular or plural, for example; “Follow Tonks. Harry!”, imperative sentence with let or let’s, for example; “Let’s go downstairs”, and do with positive imperative, for example; “Do it, or feel my Wrath to yourself!” After all of that analysis we found the most common types is the subjectless imperative.

The imperative sentence has an illocutionary act. The illocutionary act of imperative sentence is an act carried out by the speaker by making an utterance especially by imperative sentences and these act are performed in saying something; command, request, prohibition, plea, advice, warning, instruction,

invitation, offer, self-deliberation, imprecation, incredulous rejection, granting permission. Those kinds of act could be happened based on the situational context.

4.2 Suggestion

Talking about semantic especially the analysis of Illocutionary Acts in imperative sentence in the novel “Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows and Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is very interesting. On this occasion, I would like to give some suggestion for the reader and especially for the student of English Department, Faculty of Letters Warmadewa University.

For the first, in doing the research about analysis of the illocutionary act in the imperative sentence, you have to read the books of the theory carefully and then understand it. Second, you have to master the theory and subject of the research. Third, find out the information and come to the place where you do the research. Lastly, if you want to get a good result with your research, you must be serious in making the paper.

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